Morning Oregonian.

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THE EAST.

Portland Placed Upon An Equal Footing with San Francisco.

THE FIRST EYE SEE AND ST. JULIEN RACE.

John Taylor Threatened—Governor—Stocks Take an Up Turn—The Governor of Texas in Mexico, Etc.

FOREIGN.

Indians in the Archbishop Purcell Suit.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—The Hamilton county district court decided the case of J. B. Manix, ga. vs. the Archbishop Purcell, et al., which was an action to obtain the judgment of the court as to the ownership of church property to pay the debts of the late Bishop Purcell. The case was occupied three months. It has been under consideration by one of great magnitude, the court for a year, since the case was argued in June, 1882. It has been under consideration by the court for a year, since the case was argued in June, 1882. The opinion delivered by Judge Hagerty at 9 o'clock, occupied nearly three hours. Fourteen pieces of property held by the archbishop were selected for the trial of the case. Fourteen were selected to represent the entire list of the church property. Of the fourteen pieces of property held by the archbishop, seven were the cathedral, the archbishop's residence, and the Seminary, Commonwealth orphan asylum and St. Peter's church, and the new convent of the Sisters of Charity. The old and the new convents of the Sisters of Charity, although title was in the name of the archbishop, Purcell, yet they were held to be the property of the different churches, and that the title was in the trustees of the congregation, and that the archbishop held title only by reason of the rules of the church. In each case, this court found that the archbishop held title only in trust for the use of the congregation, and that the use of the property of the archbishop had advanced some of the money of the church found that the archbishop had advanced some of the money of the church was liable for that amount.

The Milwaukee Sherwin was Arrested.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—The arrest in Chicago Saturday of Hon. Sherwin of New Mexico created considerable excitement in this city. Sherwin is well known in this city. Sherwin is well known in this city as one of the millionaires of the west, being one of the largest stock raising company owners in the territories which he represents as a democratic statesman. The circumstances which led to the arrest are as follows: In 1876 Sherwin was nominated democratic delegate to congress from the territory of Mexico, and was elected by a majority of 3,000 votes. The republicans in the interest of Mexico, and the republicans in the interest of Mexico, and the republicans contested the election on the ground that Sherwin was not a citizen of the United States, and that he was not a resident of the territory of Mexico for the length of time required by law. The case was carried to the supreme court of the United States, and the decision was rendered in favor of Sherwin. Sherwin's opponent, Joseph Andrews, was defeated by a majority of 3,000 votes

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT 2, 1883

HOW THE MAYOR MISSES IT

The mayor of Portland, who has been detected and exposed in a transaction compared with which robbery on the highway would be an excusable offense, because less infamous to the perpetrator and less harmful to society, has adopted a line of defense which to him no doubt seems a together effective. In his contribution to the Sunday organ of vice and infamy, to which he seems to have appealed in consequence of his affinity for disreputable hangs, he assumes that disapproval of the bargain with Besser to sell the offices and rob the city can spring only from personal malice, and therefore, he denounces all criticisms of his conduct, particularly those uttered by the journal, as "personal attacks upon private character!"

This mode of defense is not entirely original. The mayor has borrowed it from one whom he follows and admires, but in whose hands it was not more effective than it now is in his own. When it was objected to this individual, as a reason why he should not be given a place of high public trust that he had deserted his family, had changed his name, had committed bigamy, had played for years the part of an impostor, had proposed subsequently to abandon the wife whom he had bigamously married (after having lived with her nearly ten years) that he might take a third woman to wife and finally that he had corruptly participated in jobs and contracts while holding high official place, he answered that recital of these facts as objections to his claims for the highest place of public trust at the disposal of the state, was an indefensible attack upon private character which never could be fitly denounced. We humbly submit to the mayor that he has borrowed a very flimsy and insufficient line of defense. Having sold certain offices and the right to rob the city and having exacted a written promise that he should receive his dividend of the loot, he does not in intelligence as he may be supposed to possess very little credit when he treats all objections to the proceeding as "attacks upon his private character," made for the malicious purpose of pulling him down.

As little does the mayor help his case by assuming this to be a personal controversy between himself and the editor of THE OREGONIAN. The mayor's offense is a public one. It is not the judgment of THE OREGONIAN, but the public judgment that sits heavily upon him, and the former has no weight except as it expresses the voice of the latter. The mayor's mistake is precisely that which the common thief might make in supposing the matter at issue before the jury to be simply a personal controversy between the members of the jury and himself. The common thief is not allowed to make this sense, nor is the public rascal permitted to do it.

Therefore all those parts of the mayor's "defense," except that in which he confesses the infamous crime against the city revealed in his contract with Besser, is merely irrelevant. He is not criticised or censured by anyone for personal reasons or on personal grounds, but solely because he sought a public trust to betray it for bribes. His conduct as a public man is corrupt and infamous. To this extent only is it a personal matter, namely, that it has fixed an indelible brand of reproach and dishonor upon his personal as well as upon his official character.

It is not only interesting but useful sometimes to get an honest expression of opinion from an intelligent man, whose only care for government is that it should be wise and pure and economically administered. Such a man we think was Mr. Erastus B. Goodwin, a Connecticut farmer who told the senatorial committee on labor and education that the government should not interfere with labor and trade or meddle with educational systems, that a healthy competition was necessary to the development of resources, that under existing laws this country was not permitted to compete with foreign nations in the markets of the world, as she was fully able to do, that her ability to produce was restricted by restricting the markets for her products, that if competition in trade with other nations could be secured, the wages of workingmen would not be lowered but that on the contrary their compensation would increase with the general growth of prosperity, that so long as a high protective tariff exists, the American laborer will be at a disadvantage that protection fosters monopolies of every kind; that it taxes all industries for the sake of enabling a few to make money, and that the agricultural interests are obliged to bear the heaviest burdens, receiving nothing in return. Mr. Goodwin, we judge, belongs to that estimable class of New England citizens who are said to have good "horse sense," and if the statesmen paid more attention to the views of such men and less to that of constituents who want the government to make up to them what they lack in enterprise and energy and thrift, there would be more blessings for us all than there are at present.

Judge Atkins, of Richmond, Va., in charging the grand jury on Thursday said that the strict enforcement of the libel law would be of great benefit to the community, as it would prevent many of the unseemly shooting matches which usually follow these publications, and gentlemen would soon begin to look to the law for their vindication, instead of the field of honor." The southern gentlemen acts altogether too sensitive about what blackguards say about them, as well as to the bluntness of expression, which modern methods of business have introduced. When they come to be business men they will have less palaver, and only grow their sensitiveness. Then libel suits, as well as shooting matches will be looked upon as anachronisms, as they are in the great centers of business in the northern states.

The democratic party yearns for a "deep washing reform" in the civil service, which will give it control of all the offices and then enable it to keep them. Mr. Leon Abbott, the democratic candidate for governor in New Jersey, has placed himself squarely on the platform, and says that after his election "the democrats that will be rewarded will be the ones who do the work of the campaign." Gov. Butler says that "the government belongs to the friends," and Hon. Allen G. Thurman describes the work of civil service reform as "taking the boys in out of the cold and warming the boys." The general position of the party as sustained by the New York *Sun*, is that "the republican party must go."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* proposes to attach the western portion of Montana to Idaho and make it a grand state. It says it would be the "banner mountain state and the most magnificent mining state in the union." The idea is good says the New Perce *News*, but can be improved on by adding the four northern counties of Idaho to Washington territory, which, on its admission, will make the grandest state with the most diversified interests in the sisterhood."

A real estate dealer in Spirit Lake, Iowa, has given up the business, saying that a man cannot be a successful land speculator and a Christian at the same time. If this is the case, we shall not look for a religious boom in Seattle at present. There are also some hindrances to a work of grace in this vicinity.

Each successive word and act of the mayor concerning the Besser bargain is more foolish than preceding ones. He seems ambitious to wear the ermine of stupidity without a stain of moral intelligence.

The majority of Portland is an honor when conferred by the free suffrages of the citizens; but a disgrace, a shame, an infamy, when obtained by the infamy of purchase and corruption.

"THEIR JOINT PARTNERSHIP"

Burke had a very powerful mind and a remarkable facility and freedom of expression and yet he acknowledged his inability to frame an indictment against a whole people. The reason for this acknowledgement could not have been a sense of personal deficiency. It was rather we may believe his consciousness that a whole people can never be justly charged with responsibility for the crimes of their rulers or public servants. Take the case before us and subject it to two or three tests. How large a proportion of the citizens of Portland who voted for Mayor Chapman would have done so if they had known of the extent of the contract which has lately been made public? A very large proportion of his citizens did not vote for him at all but on the contrary opposed his election, and were urged and encouraged to do so by a portion of the press of the city. Had these people any share in this corrupt bargain? Can those people who have been shocked at this disclosure even though they voted for the mayor be indicted as accessories? We think not. In order to make out a joint co-partnership in a public crime, something definite must be related upon. There must have been either a participation before the act or an approval after it. When there is not even a general personal sympathy with a disgraced man but on the other hand a feeling of disgust and reprobation the grounds for "an indictment against a whole people" are reduced to so low a minimum that a man of greater ability than Mr. Burke would if equally honest find himself unequal to the task of framing one. We do not wish to be misunderstood. This community has many faults. It fails as Athens did in Demosthenes' time, and as communities usually do in "continued energy" of effort to keep itself virtuous and pure. But we cannot accept for ourselves or recognize as applicable to others, who opposed the election of the mayor "a realizing sense of joint partnership" in his corrupt bargains. Such indiscriminate and wholesale imputations, although they may be carefully guarded and reluctantly uttered and uttered only with a good intent, are not only unwise but, to a certain degree damaging to virtue, because they tend to confuse that sense of right and wrong upon which we must rely for the provalence of personal and public purity. Dr. Arnold, the famous headmaster of the Rugby school, shrank, as he tells us, from forcing upon boys moral distinctions which their minds were not sufficiently developed to bear. He recognized that danger of confusion which would be followed by reaction and so he never told his boys that they were guilty of more than they would at once recognize as true.

The great mass of people have really much less to do with public affairs, even in a popular government, than is usually supposed. Public history, is now as it was when Paley wrote and celebrated Essay on the Evidences of Christianity," "a register of the successes and disappointments the vices, the follies and the quarrels of those who engage in contentions for power." It takes but little notice of the daily decencies and proprieties and integrities and purities of private and social life of the "general probity in the transactions of business; the soft and humane manners in the mass of the community," and therefore as Paley says the influence of religion eludes "the grasp and touch of public history. The representations of history with respect to religion he says are defective and fallacious in a greater degree than they are upon any other subject." We do not believe it has a good effect upon the mind to be forced to think, whenever the community is shocked by the occurrence of crime that we are no better than the criminal. There may be in many of us an abyss of possibilities of crime of which we have happily no conception, but it can have no healthful influence upon the mind to have this abyss uncovered and all those possibilities brought by the imagination vividly before it. In many respects—especially with the young—ignorance is innocence. The angel of scandal who, with his cloak streaming behind us back unroofs our houses and exposes the skeleton in every closet, has always been recognized as an angel of darkness whose visits breed a moral pestilence. It does not always tend to restrain people from infamous crimes to tell them that they are capable of committing them. We believe on the contrary in the healthful influence of broad distinctions between the good and bad—such distinctions as are at once recognized as just and true. The man who said we are not certain whether it was Newton or Bunyan—when he saw a murderer going up the Newgate stairs. There goes myself but by the grace of God" meant to express in the strongest possible language his sense of dependence upon restraining grace. But his startling expression has done, in the application which has been made of it, great harm. It has suggested possibilities of evil which would otherwise have lain dormant, if they existed at all until they ceased to be possibilities even, and instead of making men humble has made them desperate.

THE NEZ PERCE RESERVATION

The progress of northern Idaho in general and of that region about Lewiston in particular, is hindered by the fact that a great section containing the best level areas of the whole territory is an Indian reservation and so not open to settlement. Three quarters of a million acres of land every foot of it available for pasturage or agriculture is held for the home of a few hundred Indians who if every one should be given a full section of land would occupy only a fraction of it. A few of these indians carry on farming after a primitive fashion, but not more than two thousand acres of the whole tract if indeed there is so much, is under the plow. The only use made of the reservation besides this little attempt at farming, is for the pasturage of a thousand or so cayuse ponies, not worth five dollars per head on an average.

The people of Lewiston feel severely the disadvantages of neighborhood with this unproductive tract, which, if settled, would naturally be tributary to their town. Not only does it yield nothing but its barren width prevents settlement of the country east of it. It is a blight upon the development of the northern part of the territory.

The Nez Perce Aces clamors to have this reservation thrown open to settlement. It draws a picture of the country north of the Clearwater river and of that south both of that columns of argument. The northern country, it says, is 2000 feet above the sea level, and its climate is naturally cold and frosty. Ten years ago it was regarded as worthless for agricultural purposes. It was sneered at as a very good summer camping ground for squaws digging camas. It was not only isolated and far from market but it was practically inaccessible. Its wagon roads followed up the bed of the precipitous gulches to the table lands. To-day it supports a population of 50,000. It is an exclusively agricultural population, and, despite the rigors of its climate they have given the country a continental reputation for fertility and productiveness. It ships annually millions of bushels of wheat. There is a continuous line of unbroken settlements from the Clearwater river to Spokane Falls and beyond, a distance of over one hundred miles. The climate is cold and frosty, but the soil is rich, and the sturdy arm of industry has utilized it for productive purposes until it is now the granary of the northwest and a mighty commonwealth of American home builders. Villages churches and schools dot every country cross road. A great transcontinental railroad with its far-reaching branches traverses it in every direction. Towns and cities spring up and flourish as if by magic in this rich and productive country, and its inhabitants exhibit a truly American determination and enterprise in their ceaseless efforts to develop its latent resources which are attracting the attention of capitalists and home-seekers from all parts of the republic.

This is the country north of the Clearwater river.

Viewing it either side it leaves bonds of the Clearwater there is also a area of agricultural land quite as rich and as massive as that to the northward. The country south of the river is the most desirable of the two for settlement and occupation. Its altitude is lower and its climate more genial as well watered by running streams and ever living springs the grasses and native vegetation grows upon and easily and with almost tropical luxuriance on its prolific soil the mountain ranges which shelter it are fringed with fine forests of timber, it is drained by a river navigable for forty miles above its mouth it is within easy distance of the markets of the world and 7 months of the year. With equal advantages it is a country given over to the loneliness of desolation. You can ride for sixty miles without seeing a man bird or beast with an area and soil capable of supporting a dense population, it is as unproductive as the great American desert. There should be in the homes of American freeman the air in soil or in valu for the plow. Where towns and cities should be built no living thing greets the eye. All this vast region of three quarters of a million of acres, which would support a dense population is lying as uninhabited and unproductive as upon the day of its creation.

The picture is a strong one and is not overdrawn. The Nez Perce Indians are comparatively few and a few thousand acres is all the land they need. The government ought to narrow their reservation to the limits which they can use and open the great body of it to immigration. Of course the Indians should not be robbed of a country which was solemnly given them in treaty but they could be satisfied for the land very easily and at little cost. We hope to see the matter properly presented at Washington this winter.

The contest at Hazelwood park Saturday, while won by Ay Ewing was unsatisfactory. The track was heavy and the time consequently slower than the records of both horses. The defeat of St. Julien partly due to his unfortunate break at the close of the first heat, will not under the circumstances, cause his friends to lose faith, and they will doubtless be as ready as before to back him in another trial with the victor. The race ought to be repeated under better conditions.

In the coming seven or eight days 100 pioneers of Oregon, with their faces toward the east, will traverse the wide continent which they spent as many months in crossing with faces toward the west, thirty years ago. The pioneers train which will be the longest ever run over the road, will start from East Portland at 1 o'clock this afternoon. THE OREGONIAN wishes every honored gray head in the party a pleasant journey and a safe return.

The Douglas county farmers who are allowing apples to rot on the ground will doubtless wish they hadn't when good keepers are bringing $1 60 per box in the Portland market this winter.

Besser goes about the street saying "Well Chapman has made a devilish good mayor anyhow." He thinks so doubtless, because he made him.

A DISPLEPIT FREE TRADE DEMOCRAT

ROSEBURG Sept 29

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

It appears to me that the method of THE OREGONIAN in handling the tariff question is neither wise nor politic. I am led to this assertion from the fact that at all times and under all circumstances your journal attempts to make a division in the democratic ranks on this issue. Yet THE OREGONIAN claims to be an independent newspaper and if I may use the free trade organ. Taking these two premises for facts it is but just to say that the republican party is quite ready and fully prepared that all hope of tariff reform or excuse for tariff only and ultimate is of free trade must come through and by the democratic organization. But it is the very opposition of such able organs as your own which at present is preventing it. I think I can hazard with perfect safety the remark that the democracy could unite on no more popular candidate for president—save Allen G. Thurman or Andrew Curtin—than on the open avowed free trade platform with Hancock for president. Such a platform is objectionable and upon it neither tariff or Hancock can be elected

...TION AND COMMERCIAL...
...Oregonian
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT 2, 1883

GILMAN & CO.,
...s and Commission Merchants,
...First St., bet. Yam...

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
...Mansfield, Morrow Co., Oregon.

SALE DAYS—Tuesday and Wednesday.

A. M.	29.96	51	46	3 Miles	01	Cloudy
	29.96	51	46	8 SW	00	Cloudy
	29.96	52	46	9 —	11	Fog
	29.96	53	46	9 NW	00	Clear
	29.96	—	46	9 NW	11	Clear

...29.9 Barometer Sept. 30

CITY.

...ARRAIGN—John Eres and Schuyler ...

...ARRIVED—Per steamer Wilson G. Hunt, from San Francisco, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Dr. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1883.

ADVERTISING GRIEF.

A Common Sense View of the Heart-less "Mockery of the Tomb."

THE PARADE OF MOURNING

How Some Poor People Make Themselves Poorer by Making Stupendous Funeral Show Beyond Measure.

Good Words, for October

The conventionalities of life are in not ing more strongly marked than in their associa-ion with death The despotism of fashion in this regard prevades all classes of the community, but is, perhaps, more strikingly manifeste in the middle ranks of society than in either of its extremes The members of the u per stratum as a rule are moderate in their display of mourning comparatively speaking, for when the great ones of earth pass awa (in the common sense of wealth conferring k ness, as it is erroneously supposed to do) there might be an excuse for pageantry and the indulgence of ostentatious obsequies as somnatible with the mode of existence governing the social circle to which the defunct belonged But this warranty is not by any means taken advantage of, while it very often happens that the last wishes of the deceased stipulate for the simplest form of funeral and the injunct n is invariably observed

Concerning the poorer classes it would be idle to speculate upon what their disposition in the matter may be, for in their case the want of means is an insurmountable obstacle to the gratification of any desire if it exists, for lav ish display in testimony of the worth of a oved and honored friend or relative lost forever to their earthly affection. Doubtless in many cases the humblest and most indigent in life would be only too glad to make a sacrifice (which in itself would be a source of gratifica-tion) to the memory of a beloved father or mother, and this would be done with the purest motives, and in the best sense of self-abnegation, but all such wishes and yearnings must succumb to the pressure of necessity, and thus the force of circumstances asserts its power and saves the world an exhibition of the useless and pitiful parade of mourning

The extravagance of pageantry in funeral display is most noticeable in the class with whom money in abundance and fashion as idol, which lives upon the circumference of that or clusive circle called "Society," simulating its characteristics at a distance, and even hoping to gain admittance to its sacred precincts through the agency of the proverbial golden key Get notwithstanding the social circle with which this portion of the community clothes itself there are certain natural qualities which it possesses which make themselves manifest, and distinguish it from any other and the love of display and ostentation ceremonial in which the possession of wealth enables it to indulge is one of the most not cable features

This period of mourning therefore [admitting as it does of all the pomp and c remonstance which fashion encourages sorrow would seem to sanctify, and religion tolerates) affords this far-reaching middle-class of society the opportunity of which it seldom fails to avail itself It is in connection with the unpopulent and least cultured members of the community here indicated that the sp ectacle of a "splendid funeral so often arouse in the thoughtful observer feelings of pitiful contempt for the vani y and lust of pride which is too often displayed—especially when it is done more in the interests of the living than of the dead

Plumes carried by walking services to front of the cortege, plumes decorating horse heads and waving above the catafalque like open bearse, embroidered mourning cloths and sable housings hanging about the harness of the mals dragging mourning coaches and drive with studied laces and ribbonand noses wearing has swathed in huge folds of crape and "friends walking at either side of the ren ains c rrying batons with gilded mournings wearing scarfs of black, flowing hat-bands gloves and all the insignia of woe who do no feel single pang in their hearts (how can they—being hired for the occasion?) and who make a desperate and often vain attempt to look solemn as befits the serious ceremony. The in con junction with this theatrical procession of mutes there is a long succession of mourning coaches, and with a slow stately pace the pageant passes through the throngs streets of the city in the full glare of day attraction crowds of sight-seers who speculate as to the mighty personage is about to be interred—and as the grand object o the parade has been buried

And who may this mighty p rsonage have been whom pomp and vanity is thus escorting to that six feet of the means earth which is all that he can own for a moment? Possibly he was a man devoid of every charm-ter-istic which could have ennobled him among his fellow men Probably he had nothing to recommend, him but his wealth; even a roung the circle in which he moved' For all that gaping crowd may know which was the germ procession pass upon that mual journey the very wealth which he accumulated may have been wrung from the wasted energies of those whom misfortune placed within his mercile s power, and which his own craft had again converted into a weapon which enabled him to carry on the war upon the weak and helpless' And yet this mockery of woe this burlesque of sorrow is exhibited in at his death and the last scene of all becomes as it were an epilogue of sham to a life d-ama in which many a moral tragedy has been consummated!

Rattle his bones over the stones
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns

Here is the reverse of the picture Can any satire be conceived which more completely demonstrates the folly and insincerity of extravagant funeral show than the contrast afforded by the poet's lines? The pauper, whose remains are treated with such cold and brutal disdain may have been the victim of the rich man whose obsequies are being celebrated, and who in his nature may have been as cupe nor to him as virtue is to vice, or truth to falsehood for all the posthumous honors that are given h m. The world is teeming with such con rasts and fate is eternally spinning forth such satires

When a truly great man dies, a man who has made himself famous in his country s cause or in the welfare of humanity in gene al it is only right and proper that the occasion of interment should be observed with all the rites and ceremonies which a life of eminence has earned In this regard nations honor them selves as well as the deceased, and a national tribute becomes a national satisfaction When a mighty general shuffles off his mortal coil as in the case of Wellington there is every reason to acknowledge the services he rendered to the state upon a hundred fields by all the splendor and martial displa of a soldier's funeral accorded upon a scale of the amplest magnitude. Herein excess becomes almost impossible In the first place he hero who won a dukedom with his sword expressly left his body to the nation" In their turn the queen and people whom he served so well remembered the debt of gratitude they owed and were conscious of the greatness o the em pire which he saved from peril in the hour of extremest danger, and testified their admiration of his worth by one of the grandest spectacles that the world has ever seen

And thus with others—statesmen philanthropists, scholars—those who contribute to the happiness of humanity and by their gifts and acquirements contrive to leave the world in a better condition than they found it—for all that noble band no aviable can be justly advanced in derogation of the fullest recognition of their merits by the best means left to their admirers of testifying to them these respect and veneration But statesmen philanthropists and their compeers are usually below minds are too lofty to attach much value or importance to any kind of mortuary celebration, and the desire so often expressed as to the avoidance of futile and unnecessary pomp in the last hours of dignified honorable and devout phase of their exalted feelings Palmerston, Russel, Peabody and Macaulay were men who left their impress upon history, and yet with the exception of the first-named premier they all sank into oblivion of the tomb with the least possible display of ostentation, consistent with the grand positions they occupied during their illustrious existence, and even in the case of the great liberal leader whose exception has been noted the desire for private and simple obsequies was over ruled by the sense o sovereign and national affection and his ashes were added to the hallowed treasures of mortality of which the vast pile of Westminster is the unequalled casket simply as a matter of public justice to the memory of one who had loved his country well and served it fait fully

Every nation indeed every race has its own peculiar notions respecting such mutual upon these mournful occasions The Gaul s—in fact all the Latin nations—are prone to display demonstrative Custom with them is a deeply rooted sentiment—a natural characteristic which may be regarded as ineradicable In France, orations over the open graves are deliv ered by friends and sympathizers of the deceased which are designed to stir to their profoundest depths the emotions of the listening crowd and carry the bier, and the "casket" upon such occasions from motives which may not always spring from affectionate remembrance as much as from the dictates of fashion. But however that may be, there is always an exhibition of fervor and eloquence and when the body has been consigned to the earth the orator who pronounced the funeral oration is overwhelmed with congratulations on his success

Ireland and Scotland have also their own individual methods of honoring the dead In the former country the custom of the "wake" has been handed down from immemorial times, and though there is much in the manner of its conduct at variance with modern notions of propriety and certain elements which, with honor and advantage could be eliminated from the usual proceedings yet it possesses the character of antiquity and a weird sentiment of the poetic which is generally found associated with superstitious imagination The wail and lamentation of the Lesser worked up to a frenzy of simulated woe is intended as the expression of real sorrow with which the bereaved ones are stricken down, and however grotesque such a performance may appear to the cultivated mind still it represents nothing but sincerity to the untutored imagination of an impulsive peasantry

And in like manner the clansmen in the highlands of Scotland offer a wild, striking picturesque appearance—especially in the burial of a chieftain—as has been depicted with such force of delineation in the pages of Sir Walter Scott The funeral dirges chanted while torches blaze around the bier and the old story of the Gael wraps himself up in his plaid and is communed to be lost in communion with the beings of the spirit world But in the lowlands where the principles of Presbyterianism pr vail the simplest and most unostentatious forms of religious observance is that which is genera ly favored

And this simplicity ought to be the general rule

Mourning if it means anything is the visible expression of grief for a departed friend or relative and if that expression be carried beyond the limits of reasonable propriety it becomes a m ckery of one of the most revered sentiments that can animate the human heart And this parade of mourning is revealed in other ways besides an extravagant processional show through the public streets During the last few years it has become the fashion for civilians to ape the military style and wear a deep black band of crape upon the arm in order to make the badge of mourning as the more conspicuous In a sense such an imitation is shakespeare tells us indulging in a silly weakness would appear indeed to wear their hearts upon their sleeves for it is almost certain there is as much sincere sorrow possessing it in the one place as in the other Why the modest and all-sufficient badge should be discarded in favor of the new ar angement there is scarcely any means of knowing, other than the natural assumption that fashion has prescribed and if this theory be admitted away at once with the truth and honesty of the appearance for it is not a badge of mourning but of vanity

The s row which keeps its secret to himself is to us all the most genuine and sincere It is a feeling which belongs to and concerns only the individual possessing it, and when men are animated with the best and purest motives they do not usually obtrude their grie upon public notice by wearing, as an advertisement of follow that this should always be the case for mental weakness which has nothing whatever to do with the affections) reveals itself in countless ways, and enthusiasts are common enough nowadays who wear ribbons and badges in gala e and who seem to be particularly satisfied with the mselves and the r ce rtificate which does all in no greater harm than the raising of a smile upon the features of the judicious But that which may be tolerated, or even condoned in the case f persons who carry their ideas upon ar religion theme of social reformation to an extreme point can scarc ly b ex cused in a matter so solemn as our mode of revering the memory f our beloved departed To reduce such a subject to such a level is to deprive it of almost every commendable element

A colored to r n Mexico 15 years of the employed on board of the steamship City of Pueblo now in this p rt had a wonderful escape from a large shark at Vera Cruz The but could not speak F glish but Commodore Deal to commander of the steamship who had been an eye witness told the story yesterday He said We were lying outside of the harbor at Vera Cruz loading as we were afraid of getting, the yellow fever if we went into the harbor and this boy Pedro was cleaning out a b at which was lying alongside the vessel He was leaning over washing off some of the scale when a shark s jaws appeared above the surface and made a snap f the darker But P dro was warned just in time and went over on to the opposite side f the boat at the same m ment as the shark la ded in the boat Th shark floundered around in the boa until it got his head over the gunwale and then went overboard before we could get a han to him poor boy. The little darkey almost shit with fright lost no time after the shark went over but scrambled into the boat and came on deck We couldn t get that boy to wash that b at after that Chief Engineer Bl ann the chief steward and other officers of the vess have a similar account of the unwonderful fe a —*New York Tribune*

Last Saturday a man by the name of Mitch ell employed in Mr Sutro s ranch about two miles from this place was bitten by a tarantula Mr Mitchell was engaged in pit hin hay into a wagon at the time and it is supposed that he took the tarantula off the ground in a forkful of hay and when he raised the hay over his head for the purpose of pitching it into the wagon the tarantula fell off the hay into the inside of his shirt which was unbuttoned in the front at the time Mr Mitchell felt something crawling on the inside of his shirt but before he could get his hand in to find out what it was the t rantula had bitten him twice on the left side the bites being about six inches apart Mitchell immediately stripped off his shirt and succeeded in killing the dangerous intruder without being nipped again In less than fifteen seconds from the time he was bitten his whole side turned as black as a piece of coal and he was unable to walk His companions, who were working with him at the time carried him to the house and applied brandy as a restorative, internally and externally, and succeeded in saving the man s life —*Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle*

Death of the Girl with the Alleged Miraculous Wounds.

Pall Mall Gazette

The death is announced of Louise Lateau the stigmatista of Bois d Haine The sin gular being was born on the 30th of January, 1850, and on her first communion at the age of 11 years and be gan to earn her living as a seamstress at the age of 15 During the cholera visitation in 1866 she exhibited much devotion in attending to the wants of the stricken In 1867 she was attacked by a lingering malady and received the last sacrament She was however cured (miraculously said her friends) but only for a short time Early in 1868 she was said to have first experienced pain in the locality of the stigmata and she again received the last sacrament It is alleged, nevertheless that she foretold her recovery and on April 21 she appeared completely restored to health

The first outward indication of the stigmata is said to have taken place on the 24th of April, when a wound in the side was visible which healed the next day On the 1st of May blood was reported to have issued from the upper surface of her feet as well as from the side but the fact was denied the matter to M le Cure Seven days later the stigmata of the hands added themselves to the others and M le Cure advised her to apply to the physician of Fayt, who complied to the case her In the course of 1868 several evidences of ecstacy are said to have occurred and on September 25 1868 the crown of thorns appeared

All this she ceased to sleep Her alleged consolute abstinence from nourishment began on March 30, 1871 and the wound on the shoulder appeared in the following April The case attracted much attention at the hands of medical men physiologists and psychologists and numerous pamphlets appeared on the subject Difficulties were interposed in the way of a thorough sifting of the case but it was pronounced a genuine instance by many who had an opportunity of investigating it

Mr Tilden has a yacht and a span of Kentucky th roughbreds dumbbells and Indian clubs until you can t rest and have ordered half a dozen shirts with blue horseshoes pictures on them When any body disputes a proposition he has made he pulls out a roll of bills twenty centuries of Egypt grin up or shut up at the spectators over his as sh ulder and walks off on his ear It s reported that Mr Tilden will come in the possession of a large property on his twenty first birthday

The area of Montana is appr ximat ly estimated at 146,080 square miles Of this area, comprehending about two fifths, or 58 000 square miles are now covered by Ind an reservations The census as corr ct Indian affairs estimates the whole number of Indians in the United States at 256 972 Of this number Montana is credited with 18 705 or a fraction less than one in fourteen of the entire Indian population of the whole country

Sayer's Sarsaparilla sending pure blood to the brain, gives a sound mind in a sound body

Professor Park of Andover, has a very impressive manner in the pulpit When he says next Sabbath day for those of the congregation present who m it were appointed soon to die the attention of the whole congregation was arrested and a deep sense of the dreadful uncertainty of life impressed upon all present

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.

It is probable that Mr Godfrey is up and at work and c rtainly as simple a remedy t any one ever suffered from, as Hop Bitters and quite cheap as well Would that every family could be supplied with it before a single day at the cost of some one of the many poor Gr rge—I know hope s are dead.

MINING STOCKS IN PORT

	San Francisco Oct 1	
Alpha	$ 25	20
Belcher	1 05	1 10
Best & Belcher	3 10	3 15
Bodie Con	90	95
Bullion	27	28
Con Imperial	35	40
Chollar	2 65	2 75
Con V ginia	7	7 10
Crown Point	7 10	7 20
Eureka Con	7 00	7 10
Exchequer	60	70
Gould & Curry	1	1 05
Hale & Norcross	3	3 05
Justice	2	2 10
Mexican	2	2 10
Ophir	8	8 15
Potosi	95	1 00
Savage	1	1 05
Silver King	2	2 05
Sierra Nevada	5	5 10
Union Con	1	1 05
Utah	1	1 05
Yellow Jacket	2	2 10

STOCK QUOTATIONS

New York October 1		
North Pa cific com	53¾	Western Union	80
North Pacific pfd.	84¾	North western	124¾
Lake Shore	102¾	Ontario	102¾
Can Pacific stock	79	New York Central	115¾
Del Lack & West	131	Erie	35¾
D R G & W stock	29¾	Pacific Mail	38¾

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY Oct. 1

The new month opened with rain and in this respect is similar to la st year But there is a much larger general trade doing than at the same time last year although produce is be lessened receipt

Joseph Nimmo Jr of the bureau of statistics will soon issue his annual report In it he puts forth as his opinion that the Southern Pacific must carry con siderable wheat to Liverpool via New Orleans His opinion is seconded by certain trade papers of New York but there remains yet one on this coast to express similar views before making his report he solicited and obtained the general opinion of California shippers which evidently had no effect on his mind The California papers are taking up the subject and by close figuring succeed very well in showing that the ocean route must continue to be the cheapest From San Francisco to Liverpool the distance by sea is 15 734 miles and the average rate f ocean charges has been 39 5 cents per bushel during the past three years This is only 88 100 of one mill per ton of 2000 pounds, per mile whereas the current rat by rail from Chicago to New York 910 miles is 15 cents per bushel or 6¾ mills pe ton per mile The average ocean rate from New York to Liverpool has been 9 42 100 cent per bushel by steamer for the last three years the distance being 3241 miles To a is at the rate of 87 100 f a mill per ton per mile It will thus be seen that the Southern Pacific whose rail mileage is greater than that from Chicago, can hope for a very small part of the grain-carrying trade

The Minneapolis *Miller* of September 18 says Low water and the consequent lack of p wer continues to figure as the leadin feature of the milling business in this city Th situation is no better than it was a week ago in this respect the flour production being materially reduced from what it would out erwise be in consequence On Wednesday there were twenty one out of the two c ntern mills in the city in operation and although there was a manifest desire on the part of the owners to run to full capacity few were turnin out more than two thirds of their usual quota of flour The production for the week will average about 14 500 barrels per day against 19 600 barrels a week ago The majority of millers and flour me report some improvement in the flour trade and in the light of a shortage of water power hot only here but at other points work ing a curtailment of our production a better demand and the hardening of prices are considered probable Higher prices for wheat a re also not with out an influence in the same direction

FREIGHTS—The Br wooden ship Graham to Cork for orders 108 tons mill log Hudson owner s account Her own crew evidently believe there is a better future for the grain trade The wooden ship Prosper 1695 tons has been taken b Cesar & Co for grain loading Rate and t rms are held p vate but common report gives it s omething less than 52s 6d, U.K Our disengaged list is reduced to 12 985 tons all wood Of this 1417 is not in the market for charter 949 is not available for wh l for a month and 1417 is seeking a sale Thus the amount available for wheat is actually reduced to 8693 tons Negotiations are also to b pended for another large vessel The market prospects now favorable for interna

Overland freights west bound are increasing and for Saturday inclu 66 tons 400 ce 50 lbf lard 45 ca meats 90 bgs 35 ce sug 100 ca ex grease 267 cks ecd

To night a steamer has a light freight and includes the first ship m nt o Puget sound hops th s season

WHEAT—A very quiet market rules and no offerings were reported to-day For round lots of good shipping exporters continue to offer $1 80@1 87½ for eastern and valley All the business is still reported in the interi r Rec ipts do not materially improve The English market appears to be in better tone and holders of cargoes consider their position strengthened Liverp ol ship s shows a firmer tone Farmers del veries are large being 7 000 qrs last week

FLOUR—The shipping of the Standard mills at Walla Walla is an unfortunate thing at the time It reduces the quantity of the upper country stock 1 200 barrels per day The local market is quiet and unchanged

MILLSTUFF—Values firm with stocks fair Ground barley $1 and $1 25 Chopped feed

OATS—Market firm with s ks lead for holce feed

POTATOES—We ak at 60c f Oregon and the arrivals offering, do not dec ease and sales are slow

HOPS—None offering here as yet but receipts of early are expected before the week closes Private salesare reported here at 8c and 9c

HAY—Prices rule steady and market weak at $11 @ 12 for Puget Sound and $13 @ 14 for California

PROVISIONS—Stocks light with y lots firm and unchanged in last 2 received overland

WOOL—The Chronicle says rather better today but market has a weak tone Quotations 8@9c for fine 9@ 10c for medium 11@12c for coarse 11@12c for defective Sales little or no demand as yet

HOPS—Scarce and firm at 35

Prices for the month of September as compared with the two the last year are

	1883	1882
Wheat—Centals	36 9 2	444 43
Flour—Barrels	23 916	4 847
Oats Centals	5 4 15	15 000
Barley—Centals	2 350	40
Bran—Centals	1 493	6 929
Middlings—Centals	1 [illegible]	3 068
Wool—Pounds	354 [illegible]	341 42
Hides—Pounds	10 [illegible]	161 084
Potatoes—Sack	1 994	3 1 2
Flaxseed—Bu ks		240
Hops—Pounds	4 688	20 2
Bullion—Stocks	25918	4 056
Ent er—Packages	2867	300
Eggs—Dozen	5 [illegible]	73 000
Lime—Barrels	9 108	6 072

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 1—Arrived—Steamer Columbia 1 Utah 1 Br ship Dunsmuir 81 Janeiro 30 days Schr Lizzie Lewis

Sailed—Steamer Columbia Panama str Marion Bi ship Fanny Thompson Br ship Lizzie Cock Ontario—Ship Isabella New York Bark Alameda Acapulco Aspin wall

TACOMA Oct 1—Arrived—Bk Aurora San Francisco

Sailed—Bk Samoset San Francisco

PORT GAMBLE Sept 30—Sailed—Bk Gen But er San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 30—Arrived—Br ship San Juan Fernandez Br ship Comrie Bk ship Fortuna Liverpool Br ships Star of France and Ophelia Sydney

Sailed—Br ship Star of California Portland Bk Dora Hughes Hawaiian Isles Schr Mary E Boardman Gray Harbor

Oct 1—Arrived—Bar Fralanzia Sydney Bk bk Warwick Castle Bk

Sailed—Bk Ceylon 8 A M—Raining hard west wind E N Cook arrived down with Br bk Scottish Tar 8 30 A M

ASTORIA Oct 1—Br ship Brabrighire arrived to day for Queenstown with 94 [illegible] wheat valued at £20 000

FOREIGN

QUEENSTOWN Sept 19 Sailed Br ship Baltimah Dublin Sept 20—Passed Ve Rolde Liverpool

SINGAPORE Aug 3—Sailed—Br ship Lord Lyttonpool

YOKOHAMA, Japan Sept 8—Arrived—Str City of Peking San Francisco

HONGKONG Sept 1—Sailed—Br ship Illaware San Francisco

GRANADA Sept 19—Sailed—Br bk Prince Rupert Victoria

BORNEO

Aug 18—Position now given ship Tam O Shanter New York for San Francisco

CHINESE

Chilk Ok g to Port Discovery June 9 For coquimbo wrecked during August Guano stated to have been on board crew saved Ship Lady Blessington Castle Newcastle [illegible] for San Francisco

spring 2 [illegible]c spring bu ry 1 [illegible] pulled 2 [illegible] 65c

Hides—Quiet and weak [illegible]c

Wheat—Steady at $1 07@1 10

Flour—Steady with high demand

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Oct 1

Wheat—Higher 90c

Pork—Higher $16 55

Lard—Lower 9

Ribs—Higher 5 75

Short Ribs—Steady at $ 05 —All October

REMOTE FOREIGN MARKETS

LONDON Oct 1

Flonting Carg on—Steady held

Cargoes on p ssage and for shipment—Steady held

English country markets—Steady

Farmers deliveries of wheat during the week 70 000 qrs

Mark Lane—St ady

French country markets—Steady

LIVERPOOL MARK W

Spot marked—Firmer

Weather Cool

MONEY MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Oct Sterling exchange on London bankers sixt days 4 [illegible] 81½@4 [illegible] 82½ documentary 84 60@4 [illegible]

Francs—Long [illegible]

Bank [illegible] 53 to 53½

New York Oct 1 Sterling exchange prime bankers 60 days at 4 84½ sight at 4 88

Gold coin [illegible]

Mexican [illegible]

United States bonds—Is [illegible] 4s, 126½

Canada—Is [illegible]

LONDON Oct 1 [illegible] 16

U S bonds—5s, 104; 4½s, 126; 4s at 122¾

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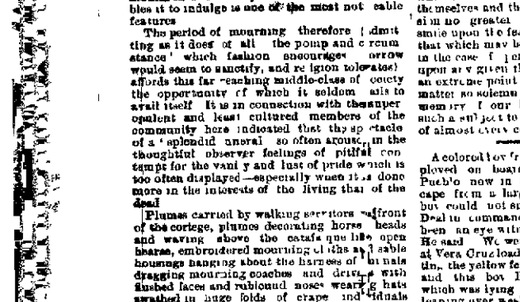
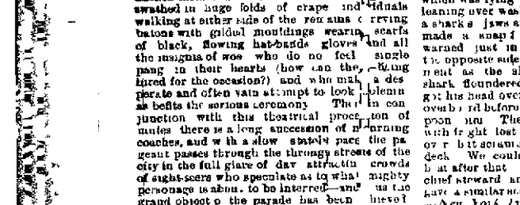
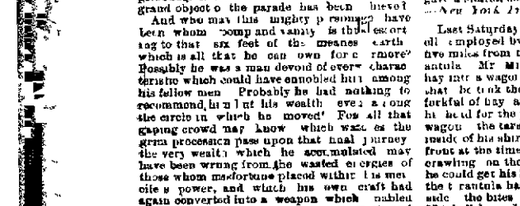
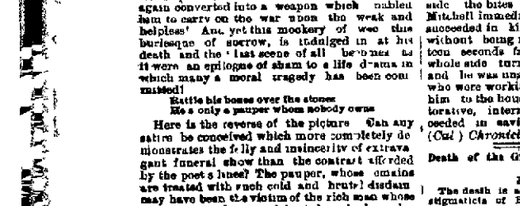








THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

"REX MAGNUS"

The Humiston Food Preservative,

Keeps All Kinds of Food Absolutely Fresh

for any length of time It will not only keep fish flesh and fowl eggs milk butter and vegetables perfectly fresh and sweet but it actually improves their qualities

Tough and Dry Meats Made Tender

Joseph Simmons Jr Fanuil Hall Market Boston says I keptsome tough dry old cow, mutton which had been tried with this preparation long until I re moved it when it was found to be as sweet and tender as any mutton could be

It is Tasteless, Harmless and Cheap

REX MAGNUS is a combination of well known antiseptic purifying simple and harmless in charac ter it is used with perfect safety by the most feeble and delicate and is found to be a most valuable preservative of milk cream butter and all articles of food which even in cold weather often decompose and sour for the human stomach

No Taste of it can be Detected in Food.

It has like all the most valuable preservatives no taste or odor and have been placed side by side with fresh and untainted meats fish oysters milk and cream and have proved side by side that Rex Magnus kept them perfectly sweet and preserved them for many days

How to Get It

All dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Provisions in all parts of the country are supplied with it and will procure it for customers who do not find it with their regular dealers Those living in remote districts can have it sent by express prepaid on receipt of price which is $1 00 per pint bottle $1 75 per quart bottle $3 00 per half gallon and $5 00 per gallon Sold by druggists and dealers generally

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials from well known people who have used it and for circulars containing information for the trade

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO

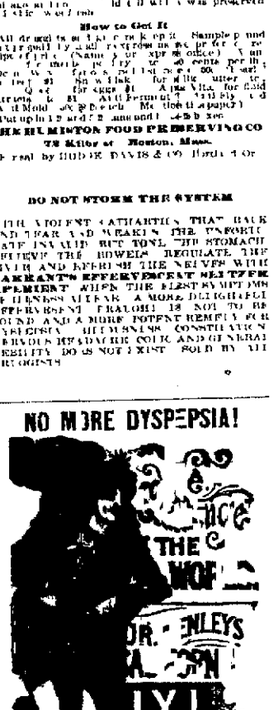
72 Kilby st Boston, Mass.

For sale by HODGE DAVIS & CO Portland Or

DO NOT STORM THE SYSTEM

WITH VIOLENT CATHARTICS THAT RACK AND TEAR AND WEAKEN THE ENFEEBLE NATURE BUT TONE THE STOMACH RELIEVE THE BOWELS REGULATE THE LIVER AND REFRESH THE NERVES WITH TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT THESE THE BEST PURIFYING AND HEALTHFUL PREPARATIONS ARE A MORE DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCENT DRAUGHT IS NOT TO BE FOUND AND A MORE POTENT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DIARRHŒA COLIC AND GENERAL DEBILITY DO IS NOT EXIST SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!



Recommended by all physicians. Read certificate of each bottle. A sure cure for Indigestion Loss of Appetite and the Most Live Regulator Known.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Tell or sell only IXL Bitters. The little out of one bottle is [illegible] worth more than all the trade imitations combined.

LAMPAD HARRASTHY & CO.,

S.F. Vancouver Barracks W Sept 19 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday Oct 16 1883 for the delivery at this post before 9 o'clock a m on Tuesday Oct 30 1883 of the following amounts of

Hulse Sacks 1 000 Corn 22 786 pounds Fort Canby W T 3500 pounds. Fort Columbia W T 38 700 pounds Fort Stevens Oregon 2 000 pounds Fort Townsend W T 29 [illegible] 2800 pounds Port Angeles W T 29 950 pounds, Fort Simcoe W T 900 pounds Fort Walla Walla W T 3 [illegible] 000 pounds Fort Wall Walla W T 3 [illegible] 000 pounds Fort Wall Walla W T 3 [illegible] pounds

Samples of the flour to be furnished with the proposals which must be submitted with the proposals Proposals for any additional quantities which may be required to be delivered at the above posts will be received The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals

Blank proposals will be furnished stating the kind of flour required and giving full information in the manner of shipping conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office or to the acting commissaries of subsistence at the various posts named

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for flour at ——" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective acting commissaries of subsistence

J E DERRICK

Capt and C S U S A

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

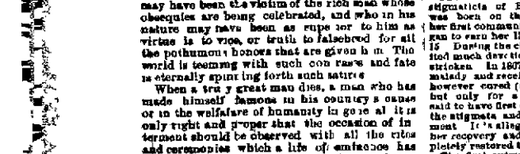
GG

Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

The remedy having been used in the Hospitals of the world as the direct Genito-Urinary Organic remedy and the Specific for all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no recital as to its merits. Pamphlet sent free in plain wrapper to any address on receipt of price, or send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev JOSEPH F INMAN Station D New York City

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, the nervous weak lost manly debility of manhood etc I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev JOSEPH F INMAN Station D New York City



ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas administrator of the estate of Thomas Hamlet late of said county deceased hereby gives notice that he has duly qualified as such administrator and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to him at the office of Caufield & Cole in the city of Portland Oregon within six months from the date hereof

HENRY HAMLET

Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hamlet deceased

Portland Sept 18 1883

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED has qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kamm deceased and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with the proper vouchers within one year from the date hereof at the office of the undersigned in the city of Portland Oregon or they will be barred Dated this 6th day of September 1883

CHARLES KAMM

Executor of the estate of Jacob Kamm deceased

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of all kinds Keep in stock stationary and Marine ENGINES BOILERS and SAW MILLS

Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

WOOL WOOD! WOOD!

SEAR WOOD—$5 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S yard Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Salmon will be promptly attended to

W W LAMOR

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ORTLAND

President HENRY FAILING

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Cashier G E WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

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COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

DEPOSITS received subject to sight draft or check

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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DEPOSITS received subject to sight draft or check

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business Letters credit issued on the Bank of British Columbia, London, available in all parts of the world Drafts granted on the Bank and its Branches Collections effected on favorable terms Interest allowed on deposits Every description of Banking business transacted

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NORTHERN PACIFIC MEAT MARKET,

D Morris and Son Fevre and Fifth

C R WILLIAMS and D C ENNINGTON

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

PACIFIC MARKET

THOS LOFGREN

M M SPALDING PROPRIETOR

PAUL KING & PAYNOTTE,

BUTCHERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and A streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Market stalls [illegible]

J. B. CONGLE

Meats of all kinds

SHOOP PE WOLF & SON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

SWAYNE'S PILLS

"I HAVE LOST DEVELOPED

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY IN LARGER DEVELOPED AMOUNTS AND IN SHORTER TIME BY USING [illegible] than by any other means known to me" Sold by druggists Send 10c for pamphlet Address Prof B. J. Clarke M D Buffalo N Y

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 653 Kearny St. San Francisco Established in 1854 for the treatment of Seminal and Nervous Diseases, such as Nervous Debility, Impotency, Syphilis in all its forms, Mercurial Affections, and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Send for circulars and question list. If call to call upon him. The Doctor has visited Europe and other countries and has obtained a great deal of valuable information which he is competent to impart to those requiring his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he perform a cure and will not take the case for cure. All communications strictly confidential. Send one dollar for a package of medicine sufficient for one month. Box 1697, San Francisco Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)

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RAILWAYS.

RIVER STEAMERS.

SCHOOL MISSES' SHOES.

Portland Landing, foot of Taylor st

TIME TABLE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF SALEM WILL MAKE regular trips as follows leaving at 6 A M and the Ex change Co's New Dock at 5 P M

LEAVE SALEM	LEAVE PORTLAND
Monday	6 A M
Wednesday	6 A M
Friday	5 P M

The 7 A M and 5 P M steamers are extended to MILWAUKIE WHITE HOUSE and OSWEGO leaving Milwaukie at